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Match Breaking.

A TALE OF A COUNTRY TOWN.

BY MRS. ARDY.

The very day after Saville's arrival, however, in walking down the High Street with Sir Peregrine, they encountered Miss Ogleby, who, when she was in London, about a year ago, had met Saville at the Riley's; she eagerly seized his hand and congratulated him on his acquisition of fortune, an event which, she said, had been communicated to her a short time ago in a letter from her dear young friend, Mary Jane Riley. Saville could have spared her presence and her congratulations, but he saw that he had no resource but to be extremely civil to her, and thereby engage her in his interest; accordingly he asked her if she had mentioned the circumstance to any one in Allingham, and when she replied in the negative, earnestly requested her to keep it secret during his stay. This Miss Ogleby instantaneously promised, and with the fullest intention of performing her promise: she never liked to talk about any one's good fortune so much as their bad, and the good fortune of Saville would have been particularly disagreeable to her, because she felt convinced that, as soon as Mrs. Stapleton became acquainted with it, she would invite him to her house, throw Rose in his way, and very likely completely console him for the loss of Miss Anna Maria Riley. Miss Ogleby remembered that Shakespeare, that wonderful master of the human heart, had made Romeo's ardent passion for Juliet immediately succeed to disappointment in Rosalind; and she apprehended that the artless, blooming, and unsophisticated beauty of Allingham might, by a similar process, banish from Saville's memory, the artificial, over-dressed, semi-fine lady of Bloomsbury. Miss Ogleby only departed from her bond of concealment so far as to reveal the circumstances of the case to Miss Malford, who eagerly united with her in the expediency of never breathing them to any person in Allingham, especially the Stapletons.

The next day, Miss Ogleby called on Mrs. Stapleton, and mentioned, with seeming carelessness, that Sir Peregrine had a very shy, stupid young man staying with him, whom she had met in London, and she forthwith did the honors of his small situation in the India House, and his rejection by Anna Maria Riley, adding that "it was very silly of him to be breaking his heart about the matter, for that dear Anna Maria had never given him the least encouragement, and was as happy as the day was long with Mr. Hobson, who had the spirit of a prince, and would look ten years younger than he was, it is true, but he was so amazingly stout." The ladies were so prepossessed in Saville's favor by this account of him; and although they were in his company three times the next week, there appeared no chance of a close intimacy between him and Rose. Miss Ogleby was constantly at her side, rallying Saville whenever he approached in no very measured terms on his ill fate in having been crossed in love, and making delicately playful allusions to green willow, pining swains, and "Barbary Allen's cruelty."

Saville, however, was as completely fascinated with Rose as the spinsters could have feared, but he was timid, silent, and easily kept at a distance. Mrs. Stapleton treated him with all the freezing constrained civility which she considered the proper portion of a young man possessing so very small a life income that it would be impossible even to squeeze a settlement out of it in the shape of life insurance, and Rose felt no great interest in the victim of the cruelty of a Guiltford street Anna Maria, who had refused him in favor of a fat elderly common-councilman! Rose and Saville, however, were destined to become better acquainted.

Every year the town of Allingham was enlivened by a visit from the country yeomanry, and they were certainly very amusing, not from the similarity of their movements to those of the military, but from their utter dissimilitude. At the conclusion of their visit, they favored the inhabitants of Allingham with a sham fight, (a very sham one indeed,) which took place in a large field about a mile from the town, and it was the custom for the beauty and fashion of Allingham to attend, to witness their harmless attacks and powerless defences. The review was at this time about to take place, and Sir Peregrine had promised to convey Mrs. Stapleton and her daughter to the scene of action. Accordingly his barouche and curicle drove up to the door, and Mrs. Stapleton found that she was expected to occupy a seat in the former, with Sir Peregrine and a married couple in the neighborhood, while Saville was to have the pleasing office of driving Rose in the curicle. It was too late to make any objection to this plan, and the parties proceeded on their destination.

Saville's spirits were exhilarated by the fineness of the morning, the novelty of the scene, and the society of the lovely girl beside him; he became very agreeable, and raised himself considerably in the opinion of his fair companion.

Two days afterwards Saville had another opportunity of being in company with Rose, without being haunted by the intervening shadows of the match-breakers. The married couple, who occupied a part of Sir Peregrine's barouche, on the occasion of the review, had organized an impromptu picnic party for the next day but one, into which the lady vehemently proposed Miss Ogleby and Miss Malford should not be admitted, for she had every reason to suspect that they had spoiled a match for her youngest sister, by giving the irresolute admirer long and exaggerated details of one of her former flirtations. The day (probably owing to the very short notice that had been given of the picnic party) was splendidly fine. Rose and Saville were in intimate association the whole of it; they walked home arm-in-arm, and before the close of the evening the faithless heroine of Bloomsbury was forgiven by Saville, and forgotten by Rose. Mrs. Stapleton, however, now began to look very awful and disapproving, and took leave of Saville with marked coldness. He complained of this to Sir Peregrine, and the good-natured baronet, who by this time was quite cured of his passing passion for Rose, earnestly recommended his young friend to make public at once the state of his pecuniary circumstances, and boldly stand forward a candidate for the good graces of both mother and daughter; but Saville felt all his horror of manoeuvring mamma and mercenary young ladies return upon him, and he did not rest till he had exacted a fresh promise from Sir Peregrine to preserve his secret inviolate.

The day after the picnic the town of Allingham was full of the flirtation between Mr. Saville and Miss Stapleton, and the spinsters trembled with fear and envy at the tidings. Miss Ogleby immediately called on Mrs. Stapleton, and so forcibly dwelt on the demerits of Saville's small income, so earnestly recapitulated Mrs. Riley's horror lest "poor dear Anna Maria should be induced to think of him," and so courtly dilated on the immeasurably superior pretensions to make a good match possessed by "sweet lovely Rose," beyond the aforesaid "poor dear Anna Maria," that Mrs. Stapleton worked herself up to a pitch of thorough disdain and hard heartedness. Saville called on her about an hour after the departure of the match-breaker, and just as he entered the drawing-room, caught a glimpse of the retreating white muslin dress of the banished Rose. Mrs. Stapleton received him with a frown, answered him in monosyllables, and looked at her watch seven times during the ten minutes to which he limited his stay.

Poor Saville was deeply wounded and disconcerted: As Sir Peregrine had company that day, he had no opportunity of speaking to him till the ensuing morning; but at breakfast he made known to him his intention of quitting Allingham the next day, never to return to it while Rose remained Miss Stapleton. Sir Peregrine in vain attempted to combat the romantic high-down notions of his young friend; and after a time suffered him to pursue his own course, and to make preparations for his departure.

All now went on most prosperously for the match-breakers; they had done enough; all that remained for them was to keep quiet. Whether they did keep quiet or not shall be disclosed to the reader in good time. Saville had resolved not to pay any farewell visits in Allingham; but on second thoughts he determined to call on Miss Ogleby, whose fidelity in keeping his secret demanded some little return or attention from him. He knocked at her door. Her footboy replied that she was not at home, but (knowing the predilection of his mistress for handsome young men) begged Saville to walk in and wait her return, which he assured him would take place in a few minutes. Saville declined, and walked to the end of the street; but presently he reflected that he should like to caution Miss Ogleby not even after his departure to reveal his secret, for he had a vivid recollection of the whole pack of invitation cards which Mrs. Riley had lately inflicted on him, and feared that Mrs. Stapleton might despatch some tenderly-apologetic billet to London after him, which might put his fortune to the test. He returned to the door, but did not again knock at it. The footboy, who was a marvellously small person, engaged on marvellously small wages, did most things in a very clumsy manner, and instead of shutting the door after Saville, had left it ajar. Consequently he entered unseen by any body, into Miss Ogleby's parlor, there to await the return of his mistress.

He had been asleep about half an hour, when he was awakened by the shrill, loud voice of Miss Ogleby in the next room, and soon ascertained that her companion was Miss Malford; he was on the point of opening the folding doors and announcing himself, when he heard his own name mentioned, and to his great horror Miss Malford coolly and unhesitatingly expressed her great satisfaction at having found herself able exactly to imitate his hand-writing. Saville remained, as the author of Adeline would have

said, "rooted to the ground;" the idea of forgery instantly occurred to his mind—he had a large sum lying at his banker's, and he trembled at the prospect before him: it is very distressing to a man of gallantry to contemplate the necessity of transporting a lady, however delightful it may be to be transported by her.

"I will read you what I have written in Saville's name," said Miss Malford; "I do not think it is a bad love-letter."

Saville's fears took a contrary direction; it was evident that this deformed spinster, whose mind seemed to him as distorted as her person, had written an offer of marriage to herself in his name. Westminster Hall, counsellors, lawyers, stammering witnesses, and tittering spectators, all swam before his eyes, and he valorously resolved that, like Mr. Pickwick of immortal memory, he would rather go to jail than pay a farthing of awarded damages. Presently, however, he had reason to exonerate Miss Malford from any personal designs on him; for when she read aloud the letter, which was indeed a proposal of marriage, it appeared that he apostrophized the lady addressed as "young and beautiful;" terms which the utmost excess of human vanity could never have enabled Miss Malford to apply to herself. At the conclusion, he (or rather his double) candidly confessed that his annual income only amounted to four hundred pounds, "rising" ten pounds yearly in the India House, and it was signed "Your faithful and devoted John Saville."

"So far, so good," thought Saville; "this letter cannot be intended to form the ground-work of a breach of promise of marriage trial, or I should have been made frankly to plead guilty to my large independent fortune; but what purpose can it be intended for?"

"You have imitated Saville's hand-writing very successfully," said Miss Ogleby.

"Yes," replied Miss Malford; "but I found it by no means difficult. Lavater truly enough says, 'that the disposition is indicated by the hand-writing;' now Saville is of an exceedingly weak, bending, timid nature, nothing masculine or decided about him, and his neat formal hand-writing is one that any female could easily imitate."

Poor Saville! he quailed under this double-barrelled attack on his character and hand-writing, and fervently wished that Miss Malford would leave both of them alone.

"I have the greatest respect for your judgment, my dear friend," said Miss Ogleby, (for when these ladies were mutually concerned in any plot of mischief, they were as affectionate as doves to each other.) "but I confess I hardly see the policy of addressing an offer of marriage in Saville's name to Rose Stapleton—it seems to me a scheme more likely to make a match than to break one."

Saville's heart beat quickly at the "one loved name," and he felt greatly relieved that his malicious neighbors had not thought proper to make him offer his hand and heart to some pastry-cook's high-priestess, or milliner's show-girl.

"Why, my love," answered Miss Malford, "you have repeatedly agreed with me that Rose Stapleton is evidently attached to Saville, and that her mother personally likes him extremely, and merely objects to him as a son-in-law on account of the smallness of his fortune; this is an objection that you and I know could be obviated in a moment; and every day I am on thorns, fearing either that Saville will take leave of his romantic scruples, and proclaim his riches, or that Sir Peregrine, who, with his usual stupid meanness of spirit, would be delighted to see the girl who had rejected him well married, will blab the truth to the Stapletons by way of smoothing all objections to the match."

"To be sure—that might happen any day," said Miss Ogleby.

"Now," continued the animated Miss Malford, "as matters stand at present, there is not a doubt that Mrs. Stapleton will compel Rose to write a refusal, and Saville will be so irritated that he will immediately set out for London; of course he will write to them to deny having sent the letter, but as they believed it to come from him, the refusal will be just as cutting to his feelings and his vanity as if he had actually sent it."

"But, are you quite sure that the offer will be refused?" said Miss Ogleby.

"Mrs. Stapleton is ridiculously attached to her daughter, and allows her to have her own way to a shameful degree—witness the rejection of Sir Peregrine; suppose Rose should coax her mother into a permission to accept the offer."

"I have my counter-plot ready for that," answered Miss Malford. "Saville will know that he did not write the letter, and it must be our business to persuade him that Mrs. Stapleton did; you, in particular, may be of the most essential use—you must tell Saville, with apparent contrition, that you secretly disclosed to Mrs. Stapleton the circumstances of his large property, in order to calm her apprehensions that Rose was flirting with a detrimental; and the result will be, that he will be so enraged and angry at the

idea of having been duped and imposed upon, that he will quit Allingham without delay, in the full enjoyment of single blessedness."

Saville could not repress a deep hollow groan at this avowed determination of Miss Malford to cast a wanton slander on the fame of the unsuspecting and good-natured woman, for whom she professed friendship; the sound startled the conspirators in the front parlor.

"Dear me, what is that?" said Miss Malford; "it seemed to come from the next room."

"Nothing to alarm you, my dear," answered Miss Ogleby; "I dare say it is a string of Mr. Scrapeall's violoncello, which he has sent to my house, to be in readiness for my little musical luncheon party to-morrow."

"All that now remains," said Miss Malford, with renewed placidity, "is to envelope the letter, and seal it. I shall send it to-night to the Stapletons, by a man on whom I can depend. I have done him some favors, and he knows himself to be in my power. I shall direct him to flap his hat over his eyes, and merely ring at the door, and leave it."

"I can give you rose-colored wax," said Miss Ogleby, "and a seal that will be just the thing for a love-letter—the motto is, 'Each moment makes you dearer.' Come up to my dressing-room, and you will there find my writing-case."

Accordingly the spinsters quitted the front parlor, and ascended the stairs, and Saville, having first carefully replaced "Adeline, or the Amiable Artifice," on the shelf, seized the opportunity to dart out into the street, and ruminated on the artifice, certainly any thing but amiable, which had just come to his knowledge. Several times in the course of the colloquy, Saville had felt inclined to burst out on the spinsters in all the majesty of an insulted and injured man, but he thought better on the subject, and remained quiet. Some years ago, Saville had been driving in a gig with a friend, and the horse took fright. Saville, anxious, as he afterwards expressed himself, "to know the worst at once," threw himself from the gig, and received the information he was desirous, in the shape of numberless severe contusions and bruises, which confined him to the house for several weeks, while his friend, who was one of the "take-things-easy" class of men, sat perfectly quiet, and when in the course of a few minutes the horse was stopped, was assisted from his seat without having had a fold of his cravat rumpled, or a curl of his hair disarranged. Ever since, Saville, under circumstances of difficulty, had been disposed to wait patiently, and let things take their course, rather than to accelerate their progress by any strong procedure on his own part. Besides, to tell the truth, Saville was not particularly desirous to impede the flight of the love-letter in question; if Rose refused him, he should know his fate more decidedly than he could otherwise have done, and his pride would suffer no wound from her disdain, since he should then immediately disclaim the letter. Saville returned to the Hall, and told Sir Peregrine that on reconsidering the matter he should be happy to avail himself of his hospitality for a day or two longer. The baronet clapped him on the shoulder, told him he was glad he had thought better of it, and predicted that he should yet see him and the pretty Rose Stapleton man and wife. Saville was nervous and dispirited all the evening, and lost his after-bite at back-gammon to Sir Peregrine, wondering all the time, in the remotest recesses of his mind, what would be the precise time at which Miss Malford's messenger with the flapped hat would deliver the letter, and what conversation Rose and her mother would hold touching the contents. The next morning Sir Peregrine went out shooting, and Saville remained in solitude, nervously starting every time a servant entered the room, expecting that he would be the bearer of Rose Stapleton's refusal on a silver salver.

—Miss Ogleby was almost as anxious; she expected that Mrs. Stapleton or Rose would call on her to inform her of Saville's letter, or perhaps that Saville himself would come to disclose to her the trick that had been played on him, and she strictly enjoined her "little foot-page" to summon her immediately from her "musical luncheon party" if either of the above mentioned three persons called to see her.

Saville had just finished his solitary luncheon, when the wished-for, yet dreaded letter was delivered to him; it was from Mrs. Stapleton. He opened it in fear and trepidation; could he believe it eyes? it was a letter of acceptance! Mrs. Stapleton candidly owned that she could have wished her daughter to contract a more advantageous alliance; but that in the long and interesting conversation which followed the receipt of Mr. Saville's letter on the preceding night, she felt thoroughly convinced that the happiness of Rose depended on a union with him; and as their united incomes would be sufficient for the necessities of life, she would not withhold her consent. She concluded by expressing the wish of herself and Rose to see Mr. Saville as soon as possible. Saville, almost beside

himself with joy, made a hasty toilette, directed the servant to beg Sir Peregrine not to wait dinner for him, and ran all the way to Mrs. Stapleton's house.

I will not dilate on the conversation that ensued; suffice it to say, that Saville half, but not wholly, enlightened the ignorance of his fair friends; he confessed the fact, that he possessed a large, independent fortune; but he did not own that his love-letter was the composition of another person; he feared that the delicacy of his darling Rose, and the dignity of her mother, would be wounded at the idea that he had been in a manner entrapped into an engagement; and as the letter, to do justice to Miss Malford's powers of eloquence, was a very tolerable one, he determined to sit down quietly under all the honors of it. He, however, ventured to beg that Mrs. Stapleton and Rose would be very guarded and distant in their manners to Miss Ogleby and Miss Malford, observing that he had good reason to know that those ladies were by no means so sincere and friendly as they appeared to be; and they readily promised him that the spinsters should hear of the engagement through some other channel. Saville returned to Sir Peregrine at night, full of spirits and happiness, and informed him that he was engaged to Rose Stapleton, but not of the means by which the engagement had been brought about. Sir Peregrine was unaffectedly delighted, told Saville that he must stay with him till the wedding-day, offered to give the bride away, and to be trustee to the settlement, and spread about the news in every part of Allingham through the whole of the next day.

The match-breakers heard of it with horror; and Miss Ogleby had a violent quarrel with her dear friend Miss Malford, telling her that she had foreseen every thing that had happened, and that Miss Malford's officious letter had been the cause of the explanation taking place. The ensuing morning, Miss Ogleby was walking alone, and met Saville. She fixed her eyes on him with that determined, fearless stare, which is the constant branding mark, designating women of undaunted disposition and bold manners, and said:

"Well, you took us by surprise by your engagement to Rose Stapleton."

"Did I?" returned Saville, drily.

"Yes," she proceeded, affecting an air of great playfulness; "pray may I ask whether you made your offer by letter or word of mouth?"

"Proposals of marriage," answered Saville, "are, I believe, generally made by letter."

"That is an equivocation, and not a direct answer," replied Miss Ogleby.

"Well, then," said Saville, "I did not make my offer by word of mouth."

With this answer Miss Ogleby was forced to seem contented.

"One more question and I have done," said she. "I have a strange fancy to know what messenger you sent with your letter."

Saville, for the first time in his life, met Miss Ogleby's stare with an equally fixed gaze, and rejoined: "I cannot tell the name of the person; but your friend, Miss Malford, has done him some favors, and he knows himself to be in her power; on the occasion alluded to, he could not easily be recognised by any body, for he was directed to flap his hat carefully over his eyes."

Miss Ogleby, for the first time in her life, looked on the ground, and appeared discomposed and embarrassed. She immediately went to Miss Malford, and taxed her with having betrayed the secret. Miss Malford replied that she had never mentioned it to a creature, and that the disclosure of it was doubtless owing to Miss Ogleby's gossiping loquacity. Severe recriminations ensued; each believed the other to be guilty, although in the particular instance in question, each happened to be guiltless; and they separated, mutually declaring that they never wished to see each other again. Their quarrels, however, were something like those of lovers; habit and congeniality soon reconciled them, and before the expiration of a week, they were again the "inimitable inseparables" that they were wont to be.

Saville purchased a beautiful place in the immediate neighborhood of Allingham, and the old mounds were continually tormented by the sight of the happiness they had unwittingly promoted; they had some thoughts of quitting Allingham in consequence, but they could obtain the same knowledge of the private affairs of the families in a new place, and they might yet do enough to atone for that which they had failed to do. Their expectations, however, were disappointed; all their power to injure was completely gone; when they depreciated any young girl, however justly, their auditors delicately hinted to them that "the tongue of the evil speaker is no slander;" young men delighted to tease them by making love to others before their faces, and compliments and fine speeches flew about like sugar plums at a Venetian Carnival, among all the female population of Allingham, with the exception of themselves. Such was the effect of this playful warfare, that many actual matches were produced by it.

Allingham had never been considered a marrying place; but now "a change came o'er the spirit" of the town; it was indeed ruled by a most potent spirit in the affairs of love, a spirit of contradiction; from the time of Rose Stapleton's marriage, the young people "paired off" like so many members at a division, and Allingham, at this time, presents the strange anomaly of a country town flourishing in a constant excitement of blonde-veils, bride-cake, orange-blossoms, and bell-ringing, although the habitation of two noted and experienced match-breakers.

Debate in the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speech of Mr. Bond, (or one.)

On Mr. Hopkins's Resolution to divorce the Government from the Press.

Mr. Bond said he rejoiced that the attention of the House and of the country was again invited to the subject of retrenchment and reform. He was aware that these terms had become somewhat hackneyed, and he almost feared that their frequent repetition here had rendered them trite and unmeaning. They had been used, as was well known, with great effect, to put down one Administration and elevate another. That end being attained, they seemed to have performed their office, so far at least as the party now in power are concerned. All must admit that we have no practical retrenchment or reform.

Mr. B. said he wished gentlemen now in power to admit that they had amused, if not deceived, the people of this country with a mere "fancy sketch." If they would not make this concession, then he called upon them to specify any retrenchment or reform which they had accomplished. But, sir, if they fail in this, as I think they must, then I demand their reasons for not carrying out their great and salutary system of reform, for which they stand solemnly pledged before the country.

I am unwilling to believe that the terms retrenchment and reform have lost their just and virtuous sense. The people of this country will determine whether the necessity for such measures had passed away with the simple elevation of certain men to power.

You, Mr. Speaker, must be well aware that something more than this was promised. You professed, sir, I mean the party with which you act, professed to be moved by the purest and most sacred regard for the welfare of the people. We find recorded here, and in the Senate, a solemn pledge to carry into effect a systematic reform, if you should be placed in power. This was done, sir, in March 1829, and you have held undisturbed possession ever since. During that time, now going on ten years, what part of your pledge has been redeemed?

I desire to conduct the discussion fairly, and with entire accuracy as to facts. I wish so to state them, too, that all may form a just opinion in relation to the sincerity and good faith of those whose conduct may be brought under review.

Was it really true, sir, that the expenditures of the government were unnecessarily large? Had the President too much power, and was there a necessity for restraining it? Was the patronage of the government so enormous as to require checks to be placed on it? Was this patronage used for political ends, especially the patronage of the press? Was it true that the freedom of the press and the security of our liberty demanded that the printing patronage should be withdrawn from the several Departments, and the State Department in particular?

All these inquiries are suggested by the declarations and avowals of the present dominant party when they sought for elevation. But lest gentlemen may have forgotten the precise charges made against Mr. Adams's Administration, I beg leave to read from certain documents of this House and of the Senate, in which these grievances and complaints, with the promised reforms, are duly recorded.

The first, in point of time, is a report made to the Senate in 1826, by a select committee (of which Mr. Benton was chairman,) "to which was referred a proposition to inquire into the expediency of reducing the patronage of the Executive Government of the United States." In this document Mr. Benton reports:

"That, after mature deliberation, the committee are of opinion that it is expedient to diminish or to regulate by law the Executive patronage of the Federal Government, whenever the same can be done consistently with the provisions of the constitution, and without impairing the proper efficiency of the government. Acting under this conviction, they have reviewed as carefully as time and other engagements would permit them to do, the degree and amount of patronage now exercised by the President, and have arrived at the conclusion that the same may and ought to be diminished by law."

For this purpose that committee then reported six bills; one of them proposed to regulate the publication of the laws and of public advertisements; another had this imposing title—"a bill to secure to

of the faithful collectors and disbursees of the revenue, and to displace defaulters." But, besides its alluring title, that bill also contained the following provisions:

"That in all nominations made by the President to the Senate to fill vacancies occasioned by the exercise of the President's power to remove from office, the fact of the removal shall be stated to the Senate at the same time the nomination is made, with a statement of the reasons for which such officer may have been removed."

The other four bills also looked to the restraint or reduction of the President's power and patronage. It is unnecessary now to read them. The report proceeds:

"The committee do not doubt but that there are many other branches of Executive patronage, in addition to those which are comprehended in the provisions of these bills, which might be advantageously regulated by law. Far from thinking that they have exhausted the subject, they believe that they have only opened it, and that nothing more can be done at this time than to lay the foundation of a system, to be followed up and completed hereafter."

Mr. Bond said that, notwithstanding a series of years had elapsed, and Mr. Benton and his friends had full power, the People had looked in vain for a superstructure on this "foundation of a system of reform," which this famous report proposed to have laid. That same committee, too, assert and claim for the Senate "The control over appointments to office," and say they "believe that they will be acting in the spirit of the constitution in laboring to multiply the guards and to strengthen the barriers against the possible abuse of power."

This is necessary, they say, where laws "are executed by civil and military officers, by armies and navies, by courts of justice, and by the collection and disbursement of revenue, with all its train of salaries, jobs, and contracts; and where, in this aspect of the reality, we behold the working of patronage, and discover the reason why so many stand ready, in any country, and in all ages, to flock to the standard of power, whosoever and by whomsoever it may be raised." The number of office-holders is spoken of as large and still rapidly increasing, and the report proceeds: "Each person employed will have a circle of greater or less diameter, of which he is the centre and soul—a circle composed of friends and relations, and of individuals employed by himself on public or private account." By way of illustrating the great number of office-holders and their combined power, Mr. Benton then turns to the "Blue Book of the Republic," which he also calls "a growing little volume," and says it "corresponds with the Red Book of monarchies."

Mr. Speaker, this Blue Book is indeed a "growing little volume," but it has grown more rapidly in the nine years of this Government, administered under the advice of Mr. Benton and his friends, than it did in double that time, before they came into power. I present now, sir, for your inspection, the Blue Book for 1828, and that for the last year, 1837. It is plain that the last is nearly or quite double the size of the former; and if the contents of the two are compared, the number of office-holders, their salaries and compensation, the various divisions and subdivisions of every Department, it will be seen that, under this boasted system of retrenchment and reform, nothing has been curtailed, but on the contrary, a great increase in the number of office holders, with increased salaries. To this, too, is to be added a most alarming addition in all the public expenditures of the country, greatly exceeding in amount the expenses of that Administration which was charged as wasteful! And if this state of things is not checked in time, we may yet realize that this Blue Book not only "corresponds with," but has actually become, the "Red Book of a Monarchy," in this our boasted Republic!

Mr. Benton, in his report, exhibits a list, taken from the Blue Book of 1825, of all the officers at the Custom-house in the city of New York. The number thus given is one hundred and seventy-four, and the aggregate amount of their compensation is stated \$119,620 29. He then exclaims—

"A formidable list, in deed!—formidable in numbers, and still more so from the vast amount of money in their hands. The action of such a body of men, supposing them to be animated by one spirit, must be tremendous on an election; and that they will be so animated is a proposition too plain to need demonstration. Power over a man's support has always been held and admitted to be power over his will. The President has 'power' over the 'support' of all these officers, and they again have power over the support of debtor merchants to the amount of ten millions of dollars per annum, and over the daily support of an immense number of individuals, professional, mechanical, and day-laboring, to whom they can and will extend or deny a valuable private as well as public patronage, according to the part they shall act in State as well as in Federal elections."

And to all this, the report still adds the Naval and Military establishment, the Judiciary, the Post Office, and presses, with what it calls the unknown and unknowable list of jobbers and contractors; and a still more insupportable list of expectants who are waiting for "dead men's shoes," and willing in the mean while to do any thing that the living men wish. Having thus glowingly described the state of patronage, and the subversive league and unprincipled devotion of the office-holders, Mr. Benton then says:

"The power of patronage, unless checked by the vigorous interpretation of

Congress, must go on increasing, until Federal influence in many parts of this Confederation will predominate in elections as completely as British influence predominates in the elections of Scotland and Ireland, in rotten borough towns, and in the great naval stations of Portsmouth and Plymouth."

We are also told by Mr. Benton that "the whole of this great power will centre in the President," and the report then warns the country in these impressive terms:

"The King of England is the fountain of honor; the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs and contracts; he has 'power' over the 'support' of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmakes them. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and may dismiss them, and, upon all the principles of human action, will dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. His spirit will animate their actions in all the elections to State and Federal offices. There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception. The intended check and control of the Senate, without new constitutional or statutory provisions, will cease to operate. Patronage will penetrate this body, subvert its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily and much more securely with than without the nominal check of the Senate!"

We must look forward to the time when the nomination of the President can carry any man through the Senate, and his recommendations can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed—the President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the Government of one man? and what is the Government of one man but a monarchy?"

Mr. Bond said he hoped the House would pardon him for reading from this report these passages, which so happily illustrate the growth and power of patronage. They were referred to for the purpose of sustaining the allegation which he had made, that the present dominant party professed to entertain serious fears for the perpetuity or security of our institutions and liberty, if this public patronage was not checked or restrained by some statutory remedies, which they submitted for consideration, and promised to adopt, at some convenient season, if placed in power. Well, sir, they succeeded, and got the administration of our Government into their own hands; and what has the country realized? Why, the number of custom-house officers at New York has grown from 174 to 414; and their compensation is increased from \$119,062 39 to \$109,669 32! But besides their stated compensation, it appears that in the year 1836 the various subordinate officers of the New York custom-house were allowed among them upwards of \$53,000! And the Collector at Philadelphia during the same year, received, beyond his salary, upwards of \$3,000; the same officer in Boston upwards of \$2,300; and many others, very considerable sums, which I will not take time to specify.

We thus realize the inordinate and dangerous increase in this branch of patronage foretold by the report. What has been done to limit and restrain this patronage? Where is the statutory remedy, the bill which was reported for that purpose? Sir, it has had quiet repose, and has never been heard of since the success of "the party." The moment power was obtained, the admission made in the report, that the Senate had control over appointments, is denied in practice; and the right asserted by the committee, to call on the President for his reasons in case of a removal from office, is now scoffed at and contemned by Mr. Benton, Mr. Van Buren, and the whole party who made or approved that report! Mr. Van Buren was one of the committee by whom that report was made; and yet he and his party openly violate and disregard every principle it urged! He now holds the "power" over the "support" of these trained bands of office-holders at New York and throughout the country. "He makes and unmakes them;" and "his spirit will animate their actions in all elections." Almost the first notice we have of the appointment of Jesse Hays to the Collector's office in New York is the announcement of his official presence and activity in the charter election of that city. We hear of him by day and by night, his cohort of 114 office-holders with the 1,000 expectants, and leading them to the charge! Mr. Van Buren told us, in the report, that "the action of such a body of men, supposing them to be animated by one spirit, must be tremendous in an election;" and that they would be so animated, he said, was "a proposition too plain to need demonstration." But I suppose he wishes us to believe that in his hands all this power and patronage will be harmless! The case of the New York Collector furnishes my answer to this; and, if another illustration is needed, I refer you, Mr. Speaker, to the appointment of Mr. Wolf to the Collector's office in Philadelphia. That gentleman, you know, after holding the honorable place of Governor of Pennsylvania, proudly called the Keystone State, was reduced here for a paltry clerkship. We heard recently, that he was dissatisfied in the contrast between the place given him and that provided for his political rival, (Mr. Muhlenberg.) Governor Wolf, it was said, had resolved to withdraw, and gave some indication of hostility to the President. At this juncture the power of

patronage is invoked—the Collector at Philadelphia is made to take the clerkship at Washington, and Governor Wolf's opposition is quieted in the Collector's office, thus vacated. In an instant a new allegiance is sworn, and Governor Wolf initiates himself in his new office, by heading a call for a political meeting in the city of his official duties! Who does not see the peculiar fitness of the suggestion before quoted from the report of Mr. Van Buren and others of the Select Committee—"The President wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for."

Mr. Speaker, I will now add a remark or two, and pass from this report. The committee who made it consisted of Mr. Benton, Mr. Macon, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. White, Mr. Findlay, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Richard M. Johnson, all at that time zealous friends of General Jackson, except, perhaps, Mr. Holmes. They urged the impropriety of appointing members of Congress to office, and the expediency of providing against it. From the moment they came into power their report and professions are forgotten, and in four years they appoint more members of Congress to office than had been done in all the previous history of the Government. They also told the country, in that report, that the press, the post office, the armed force, and the appointing power, were the most dangerous portions of the Federal Executive patronage. And they professed to have found a remedy for these dangers in certain bills which they submitted. They there tell us, too, that all this power is in the hands of the President, and that he is not in the hands of the People. Indeed, they say, "the President may, and, in the current of human affairs, will be against the People," and the conclusion of the whole is, "the safety of the People is the 'supreme-law,' and to ensure that safety these arbiters of human fate (the press, the post office, the armed force, and the appointing power,) must change position, and take post on the side of the People." Mr. Speaker, we have found it true, indeed, that the President is not in the hands of the People, and that he will even turn against them! Look, sir, at Mr. Van Buren's December message, and see the opprobrium which he casts upon the People of his own State for daring to exercise their elective franchise contrary to his will! Notwithstanding his professions, and the pledged faith of his report, he violently retains the control of these "arbiters of human fate," and will not suffer them "to change position and take post on the side of the People!"

Mr. Bond said he would next point the attention of gentlemen to what had passed in this House on the subject of retrenchment and reform; and he regretted to find such marvellous discrepancy between the "sayings and doings" of "the party," on that subject. The journals of the House show that in February, 1828, a select committee was appointed to consider and report on this whole matter; the gentlemen appointed were Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Rives, Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Sergeant, and Mr. Everett, all friends of General Jackson, save the two last. They were charged to inquire into the whole machinery of the Government, with a view to reduce its expenses and patronage, and to correct all abuses. They engaged in and devoted themselves to this task; their report, I mean the report of the four avowed reformers, professed to the country that the public expenditures at home and abroad were unnecessarily great; that every thing was done on too grand a scale; that each department had too many clerks and spent too much money; that this was also the case in Congress, whose sessions were needlessly prolonged; and, by way of correcting this latter evil, they recommended that "the compensation of members during the first session of each Congress, be reduced to \$2 per day, from and after the first Monday in April, if Congress should sit beyond that day."

Mr. Bond said he would not read the report to the House, but he hoped this notice of it might aid in recalling it to public recollection, whereby it would be seen how much had been proposed and how little had been done. Here, too, it will be found, that in concert with their co-laborers in the Senate, the House reformers describe most graphically the extent and power of patronage, and for all their discovered abuses they suggest remedies. But, Mr. Speaker, great as this work was represented to be, the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) and his friends told the country in this report that they had only a beginning, what in hunters' phrase is called a mere "priming." They then inform us that nothing more in the way of reform could be done by them, until the People should drive from the citadel of power, those who held it, and place it under the control of these zealous reformers. This was done. This species report, like its twin-sister of the Senate, was trumpeted aloud by its friends, and at public expense, under the order of the House, many thousand copies of it were scattered throughout the country. The people read, and honestly believing it, took the alarm, and placed these reformers in power.

And now Mr. Speaker, after your undisturbed possession for nine years, what has been done? Have you reduced any expenditure, corrected any abuse, or provided any restraint on the power of patronage? No, sir, no. But, on the contrary, your party in power have made all public expenditures greater than before; you have practised the very abuses of

have not provided any restraint on Executive patronage! We have thus a practical illustration of the abuses of the identical power of which your friends, when sounding the alarm, gave only a theoretic description.

(To be continued.)

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Major General Scott, of the United States Army, has sent to the Cherokee people, remaining in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama, the following

ADDRESS.

CHEROKEES!—The President of the United States has sent me, with a powerful army, to cause you, in obedience to the Treaty of 1835, to join that part of your people who are already established in prosperity on the other side of the Mississippi. Unhappily, the two years which were allowed for the purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparations to follow, and now, or by the time that this solemn address shall reach your distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in haste, but, I hope, without disorder. I have no power, by granting a farther delay, to correct the error that you have committed. The full moon of May is already on the wane, and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee man, woman and child, in those states, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far West.

My FRIENDS: This is no sudden determination on the part of the President, whom you and I must now obey. By the treaty, the emigration was to have been completed on or before the 23d of this month; and the President has constantly kept you warned, during the two years allowed, through all his officers and agents in this country, that the treaty would be enforced.

I am come to carry out that determination. My troops already occupy many positions in the country that you are to abandon, and thousands and thousands are approaching, from every quarter, to render resistance and escape alike hopeless. All these troops, regular and militia, are your friends. Receive them and confide in them as such. Obey them when they tell you that you can remain no longer in this country. Soldiers are as kind hearted as brave, and the desire of every one of us is to execute our painful duty in mercy. We are commanded by the President to act towards you in that spirit, and such is also the wish of the whole people of America.

CHIEFS, HEAD MEN AND WARRIORS! Will you, then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! Or will you, by flight, seek to hide yourselves in mountains and forests, and thus oblige us to hunt you down? Remember that, in pursuit, it may be impossible to avoid conflicts. The blood of the white man, or the blood of the red man, may be spilt, and if spilt, however accidentally, it may be impossible for the discreet and humane among you, or among us, to prevent a general war and carnage. Think of this, my Cherokee brethren! I am an old warrior, and have been present at many a scene of slaughter; but spare me, I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I invite you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make such preparations for emigration as you can, and hasten to this place, to Ross's Landing, or to Gunter's Landing, where you all will be received in kindness by officers selected for the purpose. You will find food for all, and clothing for the destitute, at either of those places, and thence at your ease, and in comfort, be transported to your new homes according to the terms of the treaty.

This is the address of a warrior to warriors. May his entreaties be kindly received, and may the God of both prosper the Americans and Cherokees, and preserve them long in peace and friendship with each other!

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Cherokee Agency, May 10, 1838.

The following from the Lynchburg Virginian demolishes at a blow the new objections raised against Mr. Clay by the Regency:

A NEW TEST.

The Richmond Enquirer, some time ago, said that the true issue was "Henry Clay and a National Bank against Martin Van Buren and no Bank." (It ought to have said Martin Van Buren and a Government Bank.) But perceiving that "Monster" has been so often paraded before the people that it has lost its terror, as things with which we have become familiar are apt to do, it now says that it is "Henry Clay and a National Bank, a 'Tariff and Internal Improvement'—adding at least two inches to the old Monster's tail. But does not the Enquirer know that Mr. Clay expressly stated, in his speech against the sub-treasury bill, (a speech, by the way, which the Enquirer has not yet republished, for reasons best known to itself,) that so far as the tariff is concerned, he feels himself pledged to adhere to the Compromise Act of 1832, which effectually guards against an increase of duties? And that, as relates to Internal Improvement, he takes the ground that the States having taken them under their own patronage, there is no longer any pretext for the general government to embark in them? Even if the objections to Mr. Clay, however, were as solid as they are thus shown to be flimsy, what right has the Enquirer to urge them, while it supports Mr. Van Buren, who voted for the Tariff of 1828, which was known in the South as the Bill of Abominations—and who sustained the authority to construct Internal Improvements by the General Government by vo-

ting for the most odious measure ever adopted by that Government in reference to that subject?

A Fair Hit.—In a late debate in the Senate, Mr. Benton took occasion to read a letter from Gen. Jackson to that Senator, in which the Old Hero spoke in very harsh terms of the "aristocratic few" in Nashville, by whom the Bank of the United States had been invited, some years ago, to establish a branch in that city. Judge White, a few days afterwards, exhibited to the Senate the letter asking for this branch, when among the "aristocratic few" who had signed it, was found the name of Felix Grundy, the Democratic Anti-Bank, Biddle-hating Senator from Tennessee! The effect, it is said, was electrical—and Mr. G. looked as if he could have crept into an augur hole.

Lynchburg Virginian.

Robbery of the Bank of the Metropolis.—It is stated in the National Intelligencer of Thursday, that on Saturday night the Bank of the Metropolis was burglariously entered and robbed of a large amount of Jewellery and Plate, the property of a gentleman who is absent from Washington, and who had deposited them with the Bank for safe keeping. The thieves, by means of a ladder, ascended to the top of the Bank Portico. Drawing the ladder after them, they placed it on the Portico, and ascended to the roof of the Bank, from whence they descended into the Bank, forcing two trap doors in their way. They were unable to penetrate the main safe of the Bank, which was so well constructed as to defy their efforts to open it. A reward of \$500 is offered by the Directors for the apprehension of the Burglars.

New Orleans, May 15.

Nicely caught.—A few nights since a thieving rascal entered a house in the upper part of the city from the front door and commenced appropriating divers goods and chattels to his own immediate account. While busily engaged another professional gentleman, a stranger, entered from the back door and "set up" in the same business. While both were pursuing their vocations noiselessly and in contact, each thinking he had "woken up" the lawful owner; a hard scuffle commenced, upsetting chairs and tables and raising such a tremendous racket that the proprietor was roused, he soon came to the scene of action, when the free-bonneted, discovering their mistake, made off, leaving all their plunder and escaped. It is a real pity that the rascals were not allowed to make a "Kilkenny cat" affair of it, and use one another up.

Pricynum.

Fatal Affray.—The Louisville Journal gives the following account of one of the many street rencounters which occur in the South:

"About two or three weeks ago, a quarrel occurred between Mr. A. G. Woodson and Mr. Charles Scott, both of Randolph, Tenn. and the former sent a challenge to the latter. Scott replied in writing—'For sufficient reasons I will not fight you a duel; if you think this cowardice, you can see me at any time on the street.' The note was handed to Woodson on the morning of the 28th ult. and he immediately armed himself to attack Scott on the street. Twice Scott got out of the way to avoid an encounter, but Woodson at length stationed himself near the door of a warehouse, which Scott had entered, and when he came out, addressed him in harsh language, at the same time drawing a pistol. Scott, seeing Woodson's pistol, instantly drew his own and shot his antagonist in the neck. Woodson fired without effect. They then closed, and, in the struggle, Woodson inflicted a wound on Scott's head with the butt of his pistol, and Scott shot Woodson about three inches below the heart. Woodson died in about four days, and Scott was taken before an examining Court and discharged."

General Jessup.—The Northern papers state that a Military Court of Inquiry is shortly to assemble at Frederick, Md., to investigate the conduct of Gen. Jessup, as commanding General in Florida. This report is strengthened by the arrival of Gen. J. and several other officers of the Army at Charleston, on their way North.

Marriage Extraordinary.—We learn from our Philadelphia correspondent that Miss Angelina E. Grimke, formerly of Charleston, was married on the 16th inst. in that city, to the famous perfectionist and abolitionist Weld, without priest or magistrate by taking each other as husband and wife in the presence of their invited guests.

Columbia Times.

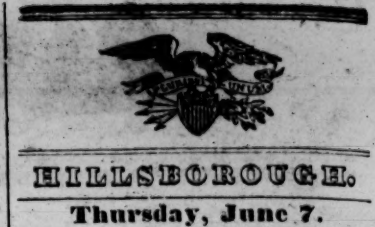
Four men belonging to the whaling schooner, Ann Howard, of New London, have been committed to prison in New York, under a charge of having murdered twenty Patagonian natives, near the Cape of Good Hope, on the 13th of November last. Capt. Johnson, master of the vessel, is also implicated, but has not yet been arrested.

Snow-fall at Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of May, to the depth of ten inches.

A man by the name of Samuel Parker, has been committed to jail in Woodbury, New Jersey, charged with the revolting crime of having seduced his own daughter, and by whom she is now encient!

A pilot was taken up to New Orleans, from the Balizer, on the night of the 17th ult. in irons, charged with throwing a negro overboard, who was drowned. He is to stand his trial in that city.

The Wheat crops in Virginia are represented as more promising than heretofore at this season for eight or ten years



The better to suit the present arrangement of the mails, the RECORDER will hereafter be published on Thursday.

State Legislature

In this county, the following gentlemen are before the people as candidates for seats in the State Legislature, viz.

WHIGS.

Senate—Hugh Waddell, esq.
Commons—Willie P. Mangum, William A. Graham, John Boon, and Nathaniel J. King, esqrs.
VAN BUREN.
Senate—Gen. Joseph Allison.
Commons—Col. John Stuckard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. Benjamin Trolinger, and Dr. Julius Bracken.

James C. Turrentine is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff for the county of Orange.

Mr. Bond's Speech.—We commence the publication of this speech to-day, and intend to give the remainder in small doses. It may be useful, sometimes, to compare the professions of our public men when striving to get into office, with their practice when in office; and this Mr. Bond has ably done. The facts to which he refers are well authenticated, and many of them will at once be brought to the recollection of our readers; and they are so plainly represented that they need no explanation of ours. We doubt not they will receive serious consideration.

We have received the first number of a neat little paper, issued from the Star office at Raleigh, entitled THE MICROSCOP, by Master Leonidas B. Lemay. The specimen before us exhibits much good taste and judgment, and we doubt not will deserve patronage. The price is \$1.50 per annum.

Arsenal at Fayetteville.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Arsenal at Fayetteville, took place on the 19th ult. Of this work the Observer says: "The Arsenal will be beautifully located on Hay Mount, overlooking the whole town, on a high, dry and healthy spot. The land connected with it is about 75 acres; of which a square of 500 feet will be enclosed within a brick wall, surmounted by an iron railing, and within this wall the principal buildings will be placed. The Arsenal Buildings to be 150 feet long by 55 wide, will occupy the centre of the square, the officers' quarters the Eastern front, next the town, and the numerous workshops will be disposed on the Northern, Southern, and Western sides of the square."

CONGRESS.—The most important act of the present session of Congress, is the adoption of a joint resolution prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing or enforcing any general order making a discrimination in the kinds of money received in the different branches of the public revenue; being, in fact, a repeal of the Specie Circular.

In the Senate, on the 28th, Mr. Morris spoke at great length in favor of an amendment which he had offered, and in defence of the specie circular, and in opposition to banks and banking generally. In concluding, he withdrew his amendment, and offered the following resolution as an appendage to the resolution under consideration:

Resolved, That the joint resolution of 1816, authorizing the receipt by Government of sound specie-paying bank notes, be, and hereby is, repealed.

This resolution was rejected without debate—yeas 8, Nays 36.

The question now recurred on the resolution (in the form given to it by Mr. Webster's substitute) which was as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or to continue in force, any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment, in which debts or dues, accruing to the United States, may be paid.

In this form the resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 34, nays 10.

On the 29th, the resolution again coming up, Mr. Webster spoke at length in support of it, and Mr. Strange in opposition. Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Lumpkin, King, and Clay of Ky. also addressed the Senate upon the subject. The

question was then taken, and the resolution passed—yeas 34, nays 9. The nays were, Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Hubbard, Morris, Niles, Smith of Connecticut, and Strange.

On the 30th, in the House of Representatives, the rules were suspended, by a vote of 112 to 34, for the purpose of taking up the joint resolution from the Senate respecting the Specie Circular. The resolution having been read, Mr. Boon moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question being put, the resolution was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 151 to 27. The resolution was then read a third time and passed—yeas 154, nays 29.

The resolution having passed with such a majority through the House of Representatives, and with such large majorities in both Houses, it was immediately signed by the President.

On the 1st instant, a Circular was issued from the Treasury Department, addressed to the Collectors and Receivers of public money, founded upon this resolution, which instructs these officers to receive the notes of banks in all branches of the public revenue, under the following restrictions:

1. None are to be received but such as are payable and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States.
2. No notes to be received of a less denomination than twenty dollars.
3. No notes to be received of any denomination, unless payable, on demand, in gold or silver coin, at the place where issued, and equivalent to specie where received.
4. No notes to be received of any bank which, since the 4th of July, 1836, has issued "any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars."

The passage of this resolution appears to give general satisfaction every where. Even the Richmond Enquirer, the leading Van Buren paper in Virginia, says, "the doing away with the specie circular will facilitate the return of the western banks to specie payments; and the Madisonian says, "one of the consequences of the rescission of the specie circular will be, a general and early resumption of specie payments by the banks of the middle and western states."

The N. York correspondence of the National Intelligencer says, new life had been infused into the money market; a heavy business had been done in the stock exchange, and prices were improving; United States Bank up to 119. The writer farther says, "if one such stride on the back track can do so much good, how much good might be done by a leap back to 1820, when general Jackson began to make the foot steps."

The following letter from Mr. Biddle to Mr. Adams shows how promptly the banks avail themselves of the first moment which indicates a favorable change in the disposition of the Government towards them.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1838.
My Dear Sir—In my letter of the 7th ult. I stated my belief that there could be no safe nor permanent resumption of specie payments by the Banks, until the policy of the Government towards them was changed.

The repeal of the Specie Circular by Congress makes that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency.

I rejoice very sincerely at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially co-operate with the Government by promoting what the Banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect, an early resumption of specie payments through-out the Union.

With great respect, yours,
N. BIDDLE.

Anti-Abolition.—Among the evidences which recent events have developed of a strong feeling at the north against the extravagances of the Abolitionists, we are pleased to see the following, copied from the New York correspondence of the National Intelligencer, May 30:

"The New York annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which closed its session here last evening, has suspended two of their members for taking part in an abolition convention at Utica; passed resolutions reprobating the 'Zion's Watchman' on account of its schismatic and abolition character; forbade their members attending anti-slavery conventions; and recommended the American Colonization Society to the patronage of the church."

An extra session of the Legislature of South-Carolina convened at Columbia on Monday last, in conformity with the Governor's Proclamation, in order to afford relief to the sufferers from the late disastrous fire in the city of Charleston. An act is passed, authorizing the Governor to issue bonds for two millions of dollars—one million payable at the end of twenty years, and the other million at the end of thirty years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent, and which is to become a part of the capital of the Bank of the State, to be loaned to individuals, on the appraised value of their lots, in

ten equal instalments, with security for the payment of the interest, semi-annually, and the principal in 12 years. The new buildings to be erected of brick or stone. The loan on the State bonds is to be procured at the lowest rate of interest in this country or in Europe. Having finished its business, the Legislature adjourned, after a session of five days only.
Raleigh Register.

Attempts to Fire Charleston.—The Courier of the 31st ult. states that a daring attempt was made on the night of the preceding Tuesday, to fire the city, by placing matter of a combustible nature on the first floor of a three and a half story brick house, corner of St. Michael's Alley and Church Street, which was fortunately discovered before the flames had made much progress. An attempt was also made, a few days previous, to fire the premises of an individual in the vicinity of the Union, and Planters' and Mechanics' Banks. These circumstances afford evidence of surpassing in liguity and blackness of heart. Standard.

Negro Suffrage.—The House of Representatives of Connecticut, by a vote of 163 to 33, have refused to recommend the expunging of the word "white" in that clause of the constitution which specifies who shall be entitled to vote.

On the night of the 22d ult. during a heavy storm of rain, the barn and stable of Mr. John B. Moss, of Concord, Cabarus County, was struck by lightning and consumed. Four or five horses were burnt up. Besides nearly every thing else in them. One or two of these horses were supposed to have been killed by the lightning. The rain prevented the fire from extending farther.

The National Intelligencer learns from its N. York Correspondent, that further trouble is apprehended on the Northern frontier, growing out of the jealous and irritable feeling among individuals on both sides of the dividing line between the U. States and Canada. The feeling has been manifested, in part, by burning sundry persons in effigy, among whom we are sorry to learn, that the President of the United States has suffered martyrdom.

A convention of delegates from the banks of South Carolina and Georgia has been held at Charleston, at which it was resolved to resume specie payments on or before the first day of January next.

The explorations of Professor Sheppard at Bristol, Connecticut, it is said, have led to the discovery of one of the richest lodes of copper ore hitherto known. The veins are 90 feet broad, and not deep.

For the Recorder.

"MEASURES NOT MEN."

Mr. Editor—Having, as I hoped, accomplished my object,—which was solely to present to the consideration of the good people of Hillsborough the pernicious consequences of allowing a demoralizing amusement to be introduced into our little community,—it was my purpose to say nothing more. I think it due to Saville, however, to thank him for showing how little can be said, even by a gentleman of his acknowledged ability, in defence of the "ancient and time-honoured sport;" as well as to assure him of my regret that any remarks of mine should have disturbed his usual equanimity of temper. Personal contest I decline in favor of such as want the support of a good cause. Q.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

At a convention of delegates from several Temperance Societies, held at Green Springs, in this county, on the 15th day of February last, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee, composed of three persons, be appointed, to address the people of Orange County on the practice of treating with intoxicating drinks, by candidates for public trust."

The undersigned, having been appointed pursuant to the above resolution and for the purpose therein mentioned, would take the liberty of addressing a few words to their fellow citizens of Orange. Believing, as we do, that every evil, moral, political, or social, must give way before the silent but stern force of public opinion, we beg leave to direct your attention to an evil which requires only public notice and public disapprobation for its removal. Our confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the community, of which we are members, is such, that we flatter ourselves that nothing more is necessary to effect the suppression of the practice of treating by candidates, than to awaken public attention to it. The frowns of a virtuous and enlightened people will ever rest on a custom ascertained to be injurious to their true interests. The existence of this practice is well known to you all. It formerly prevailed to so great an extent that no candidate for public favor could hope for success without conforming to it. It has declined of late years, owing, no doubt, to popular disapprobation; the continuance of which will be sufficient to effect its complete overthrow.

Treating is sometimes justified by such a process of reasoning as this:—That it is not a gift, gratuity, or reward; nor is it intended to influence men in the use of that great and invaluable inheritance, the elective franchise; but merely "taking a social glass with one's friend"—and may

we not add, with one's enemy too, that he may drink and "remember his enemy no more." There must be some good (politically) in the practice, according to those who vindicate it. Now let us see to what it tends. If there be any merit in treating, of course he who treats most largely will be most meritorious; and consequently, he who has the means to furnish the greatest entertainments will be most deserving of the people's confidence—to the exclusion from office of every poor man in the community.

What is the avowed object of every candidate? Is it not to be elected? Is not every thought, word, and action employed for that purpose? Does he not think, talk, eat, drink, and sleep for votes? For what, then, does he treat? We do not pretend to determine who, or how many, are influenced by treating. If a single vote be not controlled by it, you know its object. It is an insult to your understandings, a mockery of your independence, a trifling with the dearest rights of freemen. You are the masters; the candidates, the would-be servants. Shall the servant treat the master?

We would not be understood as condemning the custom of candidates mixing with the people in private circles, as well as public assemblies. The people desire this, that they may see those to whom they are about to delegate their authority; because there is something in the appearance and manners of a man which enables them, in some degree, to determine the dispositions of the heart, if not the faculties of the head; something which creates sentiments of favor, or feelings of aversion; and particularly because it is an acknowledgment of their supremacy.

The evils flowing from the practice of treating are well known to all observant and reflecting persons. It subjects candidates to unnecessary expense, and exposes their liberality to suspicion. Though they may yield their assent to the practice without any design to injure the community; yet the evils, flowing as they do from the act, and not from the motive, are as great as if designedly produced. It is also known to you all, to be highly injurious to the morals of the people. It gives encouragement to intemperance, by which the laws of the land are violated, and the peace and good order of society disturbed. This practice has a tendency to impair, if not destroy, that stern republican independence which should characterize the citizens of a country in whom is vested all political power, and from whom alone it is derived. In the possession of such an inestimable blessing, with so many political gifts at our disposal, for which there are so many seeking, vying with each other in liberality and obsequiousness to the bestowing power, may we not be ultimately led by this course of things to yield too much to kind treatment? May we not be led to bestow honors and profits on the unworthy, without regard to the public weal? That our Legislature formerly had such fears, and considered the evil of sufficient magnitude to require its action, is shown by the acts passed on the subject, which we beg leave to transcribe for the information of the people.

(See Revised Statutes, vol. i. p. 298, 299.)

22. If any person shall at any time before or after any election, either directly or indirectly, give any money, gift, gratuity or reward to any elector or electors, or to any county or district, in order to be elected, or to procure any other person to be elected as a member of the General Assembly, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay four hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court of record having cognizance thereof, with costs, and shall be incapable to serve as a member during the continuance of that General Assembly, for which each election shall be made as aforesaid.

23. If any person or persons shall treat, with either meat or drink, on any day of election or any day previous thereto, with an intent to influence the election, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, the one half for the use of the county where the same shall be recovered, to be paid to the county trustee, the other half to the use of the person or persons who shall sue for the same, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record having cognizance thereof, with costs.

24. It shall be the duty of the sheriff in each and every county, annually to publish the two preceding sections of this act, by advertising and reading the same at the court house door, on the first and second days of the county court which shall happen previous to the annual election, and also on the different days of the election, under the penalty of forty dollars for each and every neglect.

27. Every person elected a member of the General Assembly shall, before taking his seat therein, take the oath of allegiance appointed for the qualification of members of the General Assembly and public officers, and also the oath to support the constitution of the United States; and if any person elected a member of the General Assembly shall, by himself or any other person, directly or indirectly, give or cause to be given any gift, gratuity, reward or present whatsoever, or give or cause to be given by himself or any other person any treat or entertainment, either by himself or any other person for him, or in or at drink, at any public meeting or collection of the people, to any vote or votes, or to influence him or them in his election, every person violating this section shall, on due proof, be expelled from his seat in the General Assembly.

These laws, excellent as they are in their provisions, have been utterly disregarded by us, and almost unknown. But we hope, in future, they will be better known and more generally respected. We assure our countrymen, that this communication is made with no disposition to detract to them their proper course, in politics or morals. We but exercise a privilege common to us all, of freely expressing our opinions on public evils. We address you this, to solicit your aid in expunging a foul blot on the fair fame of our country.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
PEYTON P. MOORE,
SAMUEL L. HOLT,
ANDERSON ARMSTRONG.
June, 1838.

In Rhode Island there are 158 Sunday Schools, auxiliary to the Union, containing 1400 teachers, and 12,000 pupils; with about 20,000 volumes in the libraries. Nine instances are mentioned in which flourishing village churches have sprung from Sabbath-schools in that state.

The terms of seventeen United States Senators expire on the fourth of March next, viz:—

Messrs. McKean of Pennsylvania—Webster of Massachusetts—Swift of Vermont—Robbins of Rhode Island—Southard of New Jersey—Bayard of Delaware—Merriek of Maryland—Rives of Virginia—Tallmadge of New York—Norvell of Michigan—Benton of Missouri—Tippon of Indiana—Shepley of Maine—Niles of Connecticut—Trotter of Mississippi—Grundy of Tennessee and Morris of Ohio.

Whigs, 6—Conservatives, 3—Van Buren men, 8.

DIED.
In Chapel Hill, on the 1st May, Mrs. AMELIA BULLOCK, consort of Richard Bullock, esq. of Granville county, in the 49th year of her age.

Weekly Almanac.		
JUNE.	Sun rises	Sun sets.
7 Thursday,	4 57 10	8 10
8 Friday,	4 49 11	8 11
9 Saturday,	4 49 11	8 11
10 Sunday,	4 49 11	8 11
11 Monday,	4 48 12	8 12
12 Tuesday,	4 48 12	8 12
13 Wednesday,	4 48 12	8 12

Notice—Taxes.
I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1837, to wit:
On Monday the 2nd of July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 3rd, at John Newland's.
Wednesday the 4th, at Rufin's Mills.
Thursday the 5th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 6th, at Mrs. Mary Long's.
Saturday the 7th, at Michael Holt's.
Monday the 9th, at John S. Turentine's.
Tuesday the 10th, at George Faucett's.
Wednesday the 11th, at Charles F. Faucett's.
Thursday the 12th, at James Hutchinson's.
Friday the 13th, at Andrew McCauley's.
Saturday the 14th, at George A. Mcbane's.
Monday the 16th, at Hillborough.
Tuesday the 17th, at Alvis Nichol's.
Wednesday the 18th, at Mrs. Lydia McKee's.
Thursday the 19th, at Abner Parker's.
Friday the 20th, at William Lipscomb's.
Saturday the 21st, at Harrie Wilkerson's.
Monday the 23rd, at Trice's and Pratt's.
Tuesday the 24th, at Moring's, (formerly Z Herndon's).
Wednesday the 25th, at Wm. Trice's.
Thursday the 26th, at Chapel Hill.
Friday the 27th, at Wm. H. Woods's.

The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1838, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAS. C. TURENTINE, Sh'f.

June 7. 23—

Notice.
Meeting of the Wardens of the Poor.

THE Wardens of the Poor, for Orange county, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday in September next.

A Superintendent will be appointed on that day; persons desiring the appointment can therefore make application.

All persons having business will attend at that time, and all applications for admitting persons should then be made.

ED. STRUDWICK.

June 6. 23—

Notice.
THE WOOL CARDING MACHINE at Freeland's Mills, is now in readiness for the despatch of work, at the usual prices.

J. J. FREELAND. 23

Strayed
FROM the subscriber, a BLACK MOLEY COW, with a white streak down her back, a little white about her belly; marked with an under bit out of the left ear, and a hole in the right, slitted out by some means, apparently by a knife, but I think by a dog. Any information given will be thankfully received, and all expenses paid.

JOHN HORNER. 23—

June 5. 23—

Military.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Commanded Officers of the Second Orange Regiment, that the election for Brigadier General will take place at David Mcbane's on the 1st Saturday in July, where you are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Major General C. Cotton.

BENJ. TROLINGER, Col.

June 6. 23—

Public Sale.
WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 27th of June next, a valuable HOUSE and LOT, in the village of Chapel Hill, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mitchell, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and security. Further particulars made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place on the premises.

WILLIAM N. PRATT, Adm'r.

May 29. 23—

Stray.
TAKEN up by James Riley, living nine or ten miles north west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 27th of April, a Bay HORSE, nine or ten years old this spring, his hind feet white, and his left fore foot white, black mane and tail, small bell with a rope and collar, and shod all round.

Valued at five dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

May 4. 23—

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.

JO LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe), belongs to the imperishable honor of adding a new and precious doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member), he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz. Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the VITA (or Life Principle) of the human body; it is not strictly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the lungs, and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. An inviolably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobtrusive inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.
whose healing fat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy.

CONSUMPTION.
both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS;

a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative,

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three fold power; and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—it is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Inevitable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one third six dollars (\$3 50) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactures, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they suspect no danger nigh—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates; and not be compelled to force down, against nature, every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants); and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or hock, obey her; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef steak, regard her voice. In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink, by simply ministering (if his parched lips, but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason; this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness. HERMAN ETTLER, M. D. WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D. ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany), has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as well as below—which, together with the certificates from three eminent German

physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, esq. of N. York.

New York, October 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland, Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which I perceived to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her." Such as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted frame began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the piteous astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 102 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article in our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its status by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR! WAR!!

BETWEEN

"Physic ine and the Matchless Sanative."

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFAC-TOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, is curing, and WILL cure obstinate diseases which the physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.

4. What kind of apple trees are STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly FELTING the Sanative and saying nothing about OTHER medicines? Let their day book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. "The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, without KILLING him, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL."

7. Why do some physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer that they may have the CREDIT OF THE CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS D. GOELICKE, of Germany), is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

GAB. B. LEA, Agent.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, N. C.

May 21. 21—21



Woman's Smile!

Oh! what a dreary waste would be
This joyous world of ours,
If happy hearts, the gay, the free,
Had lost their witching power;
Or where the charm, however bright,
That could our souls beguile,
With half so sweet, so soft a light,
As that of Woman's smile!

Oh! life would be one joyless dream
Of hopelessness and woe,
If 'twere not for the sunny beam
Of beautiful eyes below;
And all earth's flowers, so fair, so sweet,
Would flourish but awhile,
If in return they could not meet
The light of Woman's smile!

Then if our hopes of bliss depend
On such bright forms of love,
Which softly with our spirits blend
Dear thoughts of bliss above;
Who on this earth could love to rest,
(Even in this flowery isle,
If that existence be unblest
With sight of Woman's smile!

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN 1838.

The sun will be eclipsed, visible throughout the United States, on the 18th of September next, between 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. The eclipse will not be total but annular; that is, the moon, being too near the sun to hide it entirely from our view, will leave its margin visible, like a luminous ring (annulus), to those beholders whose place makes the moon pass directly between them and the sun's exact centre.

The tract of country, to which the eclipse will be thus central, is stated in the American Almanac to be the following:

Beginning to be visible in the unknown regions near the North pole, the central annular eclipse will pass through Kamtschaka in Asia, the British Possessions in North America, not far west of Hudson's Bay, Lake Superior, Wisconsin Territory, Michigan, Lake Erie, the N. E. part of Ohio, the Southeastern part of Pennsylvania, the west part of Maryland, northern part of Virginia, southern part of Maryland, eastern shore of Virginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean; its course being taken from N. W. to S. E. The eclipse will be annular, over a space of 420 miles wide.

The ring, in the places where it may be seen, will continue only from four to about six and a half minutes.

At Baltimore, the eclipse will begin at 6 minutes past 3, P. M. The ring will be formed at 25 minutes past 4, and be central at 27 minutes past 4. The eclipse will end at 40 minutes past 5.

At Washington city, and Richmond, the several phases will be within a small fraction of a minute of the same time as in Baltimore.

At Raleigh, within about 2 minutes of the same time. But there, no ring will appear. The sun will be a very slender crescent.

This crescent will be wider and wider, with horns less and less sharp, as we go south and south-west, or north and north-east, from the path of the central eclipse.

This path first touches the earth at a point near the North Pole, a little east of the meridian of Greenwich. In a few seconds afterwards it attains its greatest northern latitude (88°) whilst for the first 8 minutes it moves rapidly westward, until it is 95° west of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing out of Virginia, into the Atlantic Ocean, it leaves the earth, at a point about 34° north latitude, and 58° west longitude; just one hour, 48 minutes and 32 seconds after its first touching the earth; having traversed a somewhat circuitous track, of 5000 miles in length; and (as we said before) the whole annular path being 420 miles in breadth. It reaches, in width, from Fairfield county in Connecticut, nearly to Raleigh in North Carolina.

The counties of Virginia, through which the exact centre of the eclipse will pass, are Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, Loudoun, Fairfax, and Accomac.

This will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States, until that of May 28th, 1854; which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1862.

RESPECT THE BURDEN.

BY JONATHAN OLDUCK.

There is, from ambition, but not from nature, a disregard of his fellow beings. Walking once down a steep hill at St. Helena, a man, carrying a heavy weight, staggered upon the road so close to him as to cause him to turn. One of his companions was about to punish the poor fellow for his oversight, when Napoleon giving way, said, "No; I should have turned aside. Always respect the burden!" If he had always observed this rule, he might have been now alive and an emperor. This brief phrase comprises the spirit of the age, and involves true republicanism. It means, "respect the mass, who perform the drudgery and the labor of life."

There is, to be, something almost noble in that class of men whose destiny confines them within a humble sphere. I respect the wood-cutter in his hut, with his wife and children. Some of the severest and highest forms of virtue are found in such men. The precept of

Christianity are within the reach of the simplest mind. Indeed, science and cultivation but too often elude them, or refine them away. In the virtuous poor they remain as they were planted—their support in the world, and their consolation for it.

Travelling once in one of the southern states on horseback, I lost my road. I wandered through the paths of a forest many miles out of my course. Night came on, and I rode long without seeing any hut, through interminable forests, which reminded me of the nursery stories of the king's son who went out to "seek his fortune," through pathless woods, full of dragons, giants and enchanted castles. I almost expected to see some huge being walk from among the rocks, or to come upon some palace, blazing with light, without inhabitant, and given up to a charm. By and by, I saw, not a palace, but a hut, where I slept comfortably enough till morning. I then started to seek the road, with the confused directions which a traveller gets from the good people of such a neighborhood, and the only effect of which was to add to my perplexity. The morning began to wear away, and I to be impatient at finding myself as much lost as ever, when I came upon a desolate hut, about which were lurking about half a dozen pale, ragged children, a sad looking female, and a man, more emaciated and melancholy than the rest. Of him I inquired the way, and found, to my gratification, that I was but a few miles from the main road. After the most particular and multifarious directions, I set out again, but was soon as much bewildered as ever, and considered myself sufficiently fortunate to be able to regain the hut. The mournful inmate smiled at my inability to follow a path so well known to himself, and said—

"Well, you are a stranger; I will accompany you."

"But," remarked I, "the distance is long, and you are unwell."

"No matter," said he; "I have nothing to do, and the walk will do me no harm."

Accordingly, he walked at my horse's side for nearly an hour. The path was as intricate as the Cretan labyrinth, and I saw twenty places at least, where, despite of all human directions, I should have gone wrong; and, in the meanwhile, my companion favored me with a recital of his history, in the simple language of truth, which strongly interested me. He had a large family, every one of whom, including his wife and himself, had suffered from the fever and ague. They were almost entirely destitute, and had experienced other misfortunes.

When, at length, I regained the road, he shook me by the hand, and wished me a successful journey, and happiness through life. I held out to him a silver dollar, which he refused. Upon my insisting, he said he had done only a simple act of duty, for which he could not consent to receive pay in money.

"But, my good friend," said I, "I shall not have any other mode of repaying the obligation. You will probably never see me again on earth."

"I shall see you, then, in heaven!" was his reply, made without any idea of producing effect; and he went back without receiving the money.

It is by no means certain that the poorest class of men have not as frequently noble minds and characters as the highest; for, be it remembered, knowledge is neither mind nor character, however its tendency may be to develop both. A man may have his head full of learning, and yet be a fool. A pedagogue is one thing; a great genius, or a man of integrity, is another.

THE WIFE OF OCEOLA.

There was a touching commentary on woman's worth displayed in the dying hour of the Seminole chieftain. The stern old warrior, who had gone through life without having in appearance done ought to win the imperishable love of woman, yet passed away from the earth with his head pillowed on a female bosom, and the eye of affection watching the decaying fires of his own. Cold as the heart of the savage is supposed to be in regard to the social and domestic feelings, the death couch of Ocoola yields triumphant evidence of the Indian's submission to the sway of the affections. A captive, and to add to the bitterness of imprisonment, treacherously captured; smothered under the sense of his nation's many wrongs, feeling that with his death passed away the sole chance for the deliverance of his people from the avenging power of the white man, it may well be conceived that the soul of the chief was fitted with emotion, and that he had but few feelings to spare in exercise of the love and sympathies of life. But the power of woman mastered the keen remembrance of the Indian's ills, and the voice of his faithful wife, as her arms supported his head and wiped from his brow the death damps, fell gratefully and soothingly upon the ebbing senses of the captive. In witnessing her entire devotion and patient love, the Indian forgot his wrongs, and the indomitable spirit, so often flashing in the van of battle, and fanning the leaves of the green-wood with the hot breath of war, passed away with a murmur of love to her, the companion of his freedom, and the willing sharer of his prison.

FIRST ATTEMPT.

"It will do," is a very bad saying. What costs little labor, seldom deserves much praise. If we acquire the habit of thinking that performances are already well enough, while we have the power of making them still better, we shall gradually bestow less and less pains, and

still content ourselves with their execution. The sheet of paper is still extant on which Ariosto wrote an octavo, describing a tempest in sixteen different ways, and it was the last which was preferred. Tasso found rhymes with great difficulty. Yet these were men of much genius. Who, with such examples before them, ought to be contented with first efforts? It will generally be found that what is called genius, may be resolved into the union of a strong taste for some particular study or art, with great industry in mastering it. The possessor rarely says of an indifferent performance "It will do." We have seen an ensel inscribed with the salutary motto, "Try again;" which perhaps often shamed its owner out of laziness and despondency; and the same motto is carried by most geniuses in their hearts. We all know how thankless are the services of those who carry the principle "It will do" into their familiar intercourse with others; how niggardly is the kindness which it promotes—how scant the good offices which it sanctions.

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without interruption, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 29. 22-

Attention!!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are required and commanded to attend at Hillsborough, on the first Saturday of July next, equipped as the law directs, for drill and concert martial, and for the election of Brigadier General.

E. G. MANGUM, Col.

May 29. 22-

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, two notes of hand, one on Thomas Hargis for forty-five dollars, dated in March 1837, credit on it for \$13.00—due on Giles Mebane for forty-five dollars, dated 2d March 1838. All persons are therefore forewarned trading for said notes, and the drawers from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

JOHN M. RAY.

May 29. 22-

Flour and Corn.

THE subscriber continues to keep at his Mill a supply of FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

May 29. 22-

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jewellery.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 99-

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S Invaluable OINTMENT.

FOR THE CURE OF External Diseases, viz: White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetter, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills, FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35-

Earthenware, China and Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW, IMPORTER.

OFFERS for sale a Complete Assortment in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original packages. Orders by letter will receive every attention.

New York, January 9, 1838. 96-

Job Printing.

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Blankets for sale at this Office.

Mount Pleasant Academy.

THE examination of the Students of Mount Pleasant Academy will take place on the 16th of next month, at which time a few select speeches and dialogues will be delivered. Friends invited to attend.

The Fall Session will commence on the 16th of July.

D. W. KERR, Principal.

May 22. 21-3w

For Hire.

A YOUNG WOMAN without children. Inquire at this Office.

May 22. 21-9w

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISE

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationery, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18-

Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISE

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS,

SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY,

QUEENWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CEEK.

April 27. 18-

This is the last.

CLOSE your accounts at May Court, by Note or Cash. You will not think hard of this friendly request.

W. T. SHIELDS.

May 8. 19-

Stray.

TAKEN up by Albert G. Bird, living twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 1st of May, a Sorrel MARE, with long mane and tail, her right ear cut off at the end, five feet high, four years old this spring. Valued at thirty five dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

May 5. 19-3w

Stray.

TAKEN up by Albert G. Bird, living twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, on the 1st of May, an Iron Gray HORSE, five feet and three quarters of an inch high, seven years old this spring, long mane and tail, with leather collar buckled round his neck. Valued at forty dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

May 4. 19-3w

Mail Arrangements.

ALL letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office before six o'clock P. M. on mail days.

N. B. The Post Office has been removed two doors north of the Printing Office.

THOMAS CLANCY, P. M.

April 27. 18-

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Padilla deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. GRAIN.

February 15. 93-

Bacon and Lard.

3,000 lbs. of BACON, and a quantity of LARD, For sale by

ALLEN PARKS.

April 13. 16-

Pocket Book Found.

A POCKET BOOK containing Ninety Five Dollars, was found by James R. Montgomery, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Hillsborough. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same.

D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.

Orange county, March 19. 13-3m

Lemay's Almanacks, FOR 1838.

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VERY CHEAP.

December 26. 81-

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of the spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nigh being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS.

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall not extend extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of country, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people. We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9, 1838.

Tailoring Business.

REMOVAL.

MR. Levin Carmichael has removed his establishment to the building once occupied by David Yarbrough, esq. as a Dry Goods store, and recently by Dr. Norwood, as a Doctor's Shop. He would take this occasion to return his thanks to the many friends who have bestowed their patronage upon him, and earnestly solicits them to give him a call at his new stand.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and he has excellent Northern workmen to execute his work. Every attention will be paid to his work, and no effort will be spared to please his patrons. He flatters himself that he has generally succeeded in making his work fit; and he thinks he can insure it to be as well executed as any in the Southern country.

January 25. 18-05

MR. CARMICHAEL has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to fit Gentlemen up in the most neat and fashionable style. Give a call, gentlemen.

April 27. 13-

LOOK AT THIS!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable Dry Goods

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Hats & Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

September 6. 35-

Land for Sale.

Some person may get a bargain in a TRACT of LAND, containing 400 Acres 12 miles North West from Hillsborough, and one-fourth of a mile from Mount Pleasant Academy, on the main road to High Rock.

THOMAS REEVES.

March 1. 10-

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the TRACT of LAND whereon he now lives, four miles south east of Hillsborough, containing 300 acres. It has on it a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and Smoke House, a good Barn, and other out houses. The Plantation is handsomely situated; is well watered, having two streams running through it; and several good springs; and has on it a good Apple and Peach Orchard, and a quantity of first rate Meadow.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber.